A DAY'S WORK AT ALBANY.

SENATORS DISCUSS MEANS TO RE-LIEVE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ASKED TO PUSH FORWARD PUBLIC WORKS-A TAMMANY HALL SENATOR'S SLAP AT, PRESI-DENT CLEVELAND.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Albany, Jan. 11.-The Republican Senate today passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution calling upon municipalities to give as much emplayment upon public works as is possible to the large number of worthy workingmen who are

now out of employment. A resolution was passed last night by a labor invention held in Albany calling upon the Legislature to invoke aid for the unemployed by the various city governments. To-day Senator Cantor, of New-York, introduced the following

resolution:

Whereas, There are at the present time over 160,000 skilled and unskilled laborers without impleyment in the city of New-York, and Whereas, There is on account thereof great and increasing suffering and distress from hunger and cold in such city, and there is no adequate relief from private sources.

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do here-by request the municipal government of the city of New-York to do all in their power to immediately forward the construction of the public works.

In support of this resolution Senator Cantor said that he proposed to put the Republican majority in the position either of opposing the demand of the trade unions or of being false to their promises should they oppose the bills which were being prepared in New-York for the construction of public works in order to give

employment to the unemployed. This declaration amused the Republicans, and Senator O'Connor for them said: "I do not propose to buy any pigs in pokes. It would very foolish in my opinion for this Senate o pledge itself to favor legislation which it To the Governor: as not seen, and I would like to inquire why the Democratic patriots who are so vociferous in expressing their sympathy for the poor did not use their time in drawing up bills to give them employment, rather than in presenting windy resolutions. Why have not the authorides of New-York put the poor at work on that famous Speedway or in blotting from the face of the earth that hideous reservoir at Fortyecond-st. and Fifth-ave? You already have legislation for that purpose; why don't you put the poor at work? Permit me to respectfully advise the Democratic minority from New-York to have their bills here by Monday night and thus do something practical for the poor."

Senator Lexow further worried the Democrats by declaring that the resolution was palpably an afringement of home rule principles, according to Democratic declarations, but he should, nevertheless, favor it. He believed also that the present distress was mainly due to the attack upon the protective tariff made in the Wilson bill which the Democrats were pushing. President Cleveland should give aid to the workingmen by abandoning the Wilson bill.

"You Republicans should not abuse President Cleveland," said Senator Guy, a Tammany Hall Democrat, "because he is the man who gave you your present power in the Senate. Your action in assailing him is like that of the man who criticises the bridge which has enabled him to cross a river in safety and reach a land of

promise."
This indirect attack upon Cleveland by Guy greatly interested the Republicans, and they were further amused by Senator O'Sullivan, Tammany Hall Democrat, taking an entirely different tack from Guy and defending the Wilson tariff bill.

"I have a practical resolution", said "Tim"

son tariff bill.
"I have a practical resolution," said "Tim"
Sullivan and offered the following

Resolved. If the Assembly concur, that a joint committee of the Assembly and Senate be appointed to collect 2½ per cent of the salaries of all State officers for the relief of the poor.

This caused a laugh, and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, who is a State officer, looked distressed. Sullivan resented the laughter. "I mean every word I say," he loudly, declared. But his resolution was ignored as a joke. Then Senator Parsons, of Rochester, Republican, broadened the scope of the first resolution so as to include all cities by offering the following addition:

Resolved, That all the municipal authorities of the State be requested to furnish employment to the unemployed in their various localities, as far as the same may be possible and practicable, and under all circumstances relieve the distresses of the needy in their midst.

Senator Coggeshall supported this addition in an earnest speech, calling attention to the thousands of unemployed in the manufacturing towns of the State. He declared that all the distress was due to the Wilson Tariff bill. He concluded his speech by saying: "The Democratic Senators come here and say: For God's personal make the Democratic Senators come here and says."

towns of the State. He declared that all the distress was due to the Wilson Tariff bill. He concluded his speech by saying: "The Democratic Senators come here and say: For God's sake, pass this resolution, and make the Democratic authorities do what they ought to do."

The resolution, with Senator Parsons's excellent addition to it, was then passed by a unanimous vote. As the Republicans have the most votes they gave the most for it.

Senator Reynolds, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill to-day providing that at the coming fall election the voters of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall be furnished with two ballots, one "for" and one "against" the consolidation of the two cities. The "for" ballot will contain the following: "For the consolidation of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn into one city, having an equally uniform rate of taxation." The negative ballot is the reverse of this. Senator Mullin introduced again to-day his bill enlarging the scope of the investments of eavings banks. The bill authorizes the savings banks to invest in the stocks and bonds of cities of above 50,000 in population in the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illineis, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill abolishing York on January 1, 1895, and putting in their place trustees appointed by the Board of Education. There are twenty-four school districts and five trustees to each election district.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLYMEN. MR. SHEFFIELD WILL TRY TO KEEP TRUCKS OUT

OF FIFTH-AVE.-WAR ON SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. Albany, Jan. 11 (Special).—New-York City received a great deal of attention this morning in the Assembly in the introduction of bills affecting it. Most of the measures were presented by Judson, who recommend the property of the company of the co Lawson, who represents the XXIIId Assembly District. One of his bills provides for the completion of the Riverside Drive by the Commissioner of Public Works, on plans to be prepared by the Park Department. Provision is made for the issue and sale of city bonds to the amount of \$750,000 to complete the work, but a provision has wisely been inserted that only \$250,000 can be expended in any

is looked upon by many as being a most meri-torious one. This bill grants to the widow of any employe of the Health Department whose duties ere in the contagious diseases bureau a pension, not to exceed one-half of the amount of the salary paid to the employe before his death. Mr. Lawson put in another measure, which provides that "no distillery, slaughter-house, soap, candle, varnish, vitriol, glue, ink, turpentine or bone factory, manufactory of gunpowder, bone-boiling establishment. tannery, crematory or depository of garbage," shall be established within 400 feet of any public park. Mr. Lawson presented another measure which re-quires the Park Department to care for all the trees now growing or hereafter to be planted in

West End-ave.

Mr. Sheffleld presented this morning a bill excertain hours of the day for nine months of the year. The bill was sent to Mr. Sheffield, and he introduced it "by request." It is, in part, as follows:

"All that portion of Fifth-ave, in the city of New-York which is between the northerly side of Twenty-fifth-st, and the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-st, shall not, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of each and every day between the first day of October and the first day of June following, in each and every year, be a thoroughfare for vehicles used in transporting merchandise, excepting for the delivery of the same thereon, which shall be made by entering upon and leaving the said avenue from and by the street next adjacent to the place of delivery. A violation of this provision shall be punished as a misdemann."

Ushers' Gifts.

New designs in scarf pins, \$3, \$4, \$5 and upwards. Sleeve links, card cases, fobs and seals in charming variety. Send for catalogue of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

expenses" while he was employed on the Aqueduct. Knowing that the money, should the claim be granted, would come out of the city, Speaker Maiby referred the measure to the Cities Committee. The introducer of the bill thought, because the word "claim" appeared in connection with the bill, it ought to go to the Committee on Claims. In this opinion he was supported by Mr. Marvin, one of the Tammany Assemblymen, who made the motion that the bill go to the Committee on Claims. The Assembly, however, sustained the Speaker's ruling.

ruling.

Mr. O'Grady, of Monroe, introduced the measures recently presented in the Senate, amending the Election laws in various particulars, so as to provide for non-partisan election boards throughout the State Like all of the bills of this character, the measures are referred to the Judiciary Com-

EXAMINER CARMODY'S STATEMENT. HE BREAKS HIS LONG SILENCE TO EXPLAIN OFFICIALLY THE OBSTACLES TO CIVIL

SERVICE REFORM.

Albany, Jan. 11.-The following is the first official statement ever issued by the State Civil Service Commission regarding violations of the State Civil Albany, January 11, 1894.

To the Governor:

In reply to your request for a comparative statement, from the records of this office, of the number of persons in the various departments and institutions of the State holding office in apparent violation of the Civil Service law on February 27, 1833, when I assumed the duties of Chief Examiner, and those holding office in apparent violation of the law at the present time, I have the honor to report as follows:

The total number at that time was 271, distributed as follows:

uted as follows:
Schedule B (competitive), 57; Schedule C (non-competitive), 22; Schedule D (non-competitive), 162.
Schedule herewith submitted shows the offices in which these violations existed.

Schedule herewith submitted shows the offices in which these violations existed.

The total number at the present time is 55, distributed as follows:
Schedule B (competitive), 35: Schedule C (non-competitive), 5; Schedule D (non-competitive), 16.
Schedule herewith submitted shows where these remaining violations exist.

On April 5, 1886, pursuant to an order made by you, written notice was sent from this office to the heads of the departments and institutions in which these violations existed calling attention to the same and requesting that immediate steps be taken for their correction.

In respect to the violations in the competitive schedule, most of the appointing officers under whom they existed claimed that an agreement had been made between the former commission, through its chief examiner, Mr. John B. Riley, and the Controller, by which all violations existing before June 15, 1882, were to be overlooked by the commission, provided the law was lived up to thereafter, and as in nearly every instance these violations existed prior to that date, they took refuge behind that agreement. This was substantiated by the Controller, and it has since formed the great obstruction in the correction of these violations. Others claimed that they had been told by the commission that they were not in violation, and still others told of facit agreements with the commission that they were not in violation, and still others told of tacit agreements with the commission that they were not in violation, and is the schedule, notwithstanding these embarrassing conditions which confronted us.

The violations in the non-competitive schedules admitted of easier adjustment, being largely under the control of the commission, and the chief examiner. Many of the violations in these schedules were of long duration, and an inquiry into their cause disclosed the fact that no opportunity had been offered by the commission, and its chief examinations had been ordered at which the same could be corrected. At some of the institutions ne exami

CANAL IMPROVEMENT UNION'S DEMANDS.

Albany, Jan. 11.-Superintendent Hannan, of the Department of Public Works, was ware the Canal Improvement Union, which desires to draft a bill for canal improvements which shall meet the favorable consideration of the Department. Those present were E. P. Newcomb, of Whitehall; William E. Cleary, of New-York; M. M. Drake, of Buffalo; George T. Clark, of Oswego; E. F. Murray, of Troy, and E. M. Clarkson, of New-York, representing the Canal Boat Owners and Commercial Association. The visitors told Superintendent Hannan that they would probably decide to ask an appropriation of \$50,000 in the bill which they would have drafted, the moneys to be expended for improvements on the line of the Seymour plan, for bottoming out and lengthening locks. With the appropriation asked two additional locks could be lengthened. The vistors talked to the superintendent for several hours and announced that their views would nearly meet his.

TO DO AWAY WITH ENGROSSING FRAUDS Albany, Jan. 11.—After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Farrar in the Assembly this morning, Mr. Ainsworth stepped into the aisle and said that he held in his hand a proposed amendment to the rules of the House, which related to the printing of bills. He added that the bill had emanated from the Statutory Revision Commission, and provided that a bill when introduced could be printed and passed without being engrossed. It was referred to the Committee on Rules, which will consider it with the Senate Rules Committee on Monday.

BROOKLYN'S BURDEN TOO HEAVY ALREADY Albany, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Cities Committee of the Senate to-day reported favorably Senator Owens's bill authorizing the erection of a new high school in his district in Brooklyn, at a cost of

250,000. Senator Owens asked that the measure be passed at once.

Senator Bradley objected, on the ground that as Brooklyn aiready had difficulty in floating her obligations, this additional load should not be placed upon her until opportunity for a hearing had been given.

AN OFFER OF \$75,000 FOR THE FIGHT. Ouray, Col., Jan. 11.—The Ouray Athletic Club yesterday telegraphed an offer of \$75,600 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. In case the offer is accepted a pavilion will be built to seat 20,000 persons.

NO NONDESCRIPT MUNICIPAL BUILDING. From Garden and Forest.

From Garden and Forest.

The proposal to erect a new Municipal Building in City Hall Park offers another opportunity for the Municipal Art Society to step in to protect the people from the vandalism of the city government. In deference to public opinion, a committee of architects have been empowered to examine a numdred or more proposed plans, and they reported that not one of them all was worthy to be considered. His Honor the Mayor then inquired if the commission could not shuffle up the different sections of half a dozen of the best plans and patch them together so as to make an appropriate building, and, oddly enough, Mr. Le Brun, chalrman of the commission course, it is absurd to suppose that any monumental building was ever put together in this way. Does any one imagine that St. Paul's Cathedral or the Capitol in Washington could have been designed after this fashion? Suppose Mr. Atwood, instead of developing the beautiful Art Fuilding in Jackson Park, and directing its growth from one central and commanding thought, had dove-talled together pieces of the other buildings, and then put a roof over them, does any one imagine that the result would have been satisfactory?

Of course, a municipal building constructed on the principle advocated by Mayor Gilroy would be a disgrace to an enlightened people; and yet in order to perpetrate this outrage it is proposed to tear down the one public building in the city of which every one is proud, and which is hallowed by the memories of a century. Besides this, the new monstrosity would cover up the only strip of grass on Broadway between Bowling Green and Union Square—that is, on two and a half miles of the principal city of the New World; and that, too, when the lofty buildings which are piling up about City Hall Park will make its immediate neighborhood the most frequented part of the principal street of the principal city of the New World; and that, too, when the lofty buildings which are piling up about to Gity Hall. Surely the Municipal Art society, the Historic

or this provision shall be punished as a misdemeanor."

A little difference arose this morning in the Assembly over a bill introduced by Mr. Ryder, of Westhester. This bill, like the Harvey Claim bill, is
secoming well known here. Through this particuar measure Joseph R. Swain hopes to collect from
the city of New-York several thousand dollars "for

FREE WOOL MEANS RUIN.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE GREAT SHEEP IN-DUSTRY GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

A BUSINESS WHICH PUTS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS YEARLY INTO THE POCKETS OF AMERICAN PARMERS WOULD BE SWEPT AWAY BY THIS PROVISION OF THE WILSON BILL-A FLOOD OF PROTESTS

AGAINST IT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 11 .- A hint to the opponents of the Wilson bill who desire to have their protests brought to the attention of Congress as a body, and made fully effective, will not be out of place. Every petition, memorial and protest should be addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. One copy should be sent to a Senator, and another to a member of the House, All such papers will be officially noted in the jour-nals of the two branches and in "The Congressional Record," and thereby become a part of the official records of Congress. This precaution is by no means unnecessary. Its observance, however, ought not to interfere with written or personal apmittee.

Mr. Douglas, of Albany, wants all persons to know what they are doing when they buy poison. He has evolved a measure requiring that hereafter poisons shall be sold only in fluted bottles.

Besides the measures relating only to the city of New-York, Mr. Lawson presented a bill this morning amending the Evoise law. This bill was drawn by ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, It provides that licenses to sell spirituous liquors, beer, ale and wines, in quantities less than five gallons, shall be granted only in the proportion of one license to every 500 linbalitants. Mr. Lawson, too, has put his name to a bill appropriating \$750,000 to improve the entire canal system of the State.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn until Monday at \$30 p. m.

probable effect if it should be executed. Of course these protests will be more effective after they shall have been noted in "The Congressional Record," where Senators and Representatives will be sure to see them. The mere fact that more than sure to see them. The mere fact that more than 100 protests against a single provision of the bill have been received by members of the minority of the committee is a strong indication, if not actual evidence, of the fact that many hundreds of other protests have been received by Democratic as well as Republican members of the committee

the American wool-grower, least of all to the American farmer, who in any balancing of ac-counts must see that he yearly pays out a good its operation, has disastrously hampered our manufacturing industry and made cruel and relentless war upon the health, the comfort and the productive

different manner, and has submitted unanswerable arguments, backed by an impresnable array of facts in support of the proposition that "nothing short of the destruction of this important industry can be counted on as the consequence of placing both wool and mutton on the free list." The minority shows that "during the past year, owing to the impending threat of free wool and radical reductions in the duties on woolen goods, the prices of domestic wools of all descriptions have falten from 30 to 50 per cent below the prices that prevailed a year ago. Even at these figures there has would probably decide to ask an appropriation of \$150,000 in the bill which they would have drafted, the moneys to be expended for improvements on the line of the Seymour plan, for bottoming out and lengthening locks. With the appropriation asked two additional locks could be lengthened, asked two additional locks could be lengthened. The vistors talked to the superintendent for several hours and announced that their views would nearly meet his.

TO DO AWAY WITH ENGROSSING FRAUDS.

Albany, Jan, 11.—After prayer by the Rev. Dr.

Farrar in the Assembly this morning, Mr. Ainstragment of this contention, the minority sub-

'In support of this contention, the minority sub-mits the testimony of wool-growers and wool-buyers in the State of Wyoming, who, among other things, say: "One year ago wool netted us here from 12 say: "One year ago wool netted us here from 12 cents to 14 cents, while this year it has netted us only from 6 to 8 cents, making a shrinkage of almost 50 per cent caused by prospective free trade. Our sheep, which sold one year ago for \$3 to \$4 per head, this year are selling for only \$2 to \$2 25 per head. Should wool be placed on the free list, we must take London prices and compete with all foreign wools of same grade, with all the advantages of growing as above stated to our disadvantage."

and the sheep men are almost panic-stricken, their creditors forcing them to sell or ship to Chicago (which is unusual at this senson of the year), and only getting \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per head clear. But we are still struggling and trying to hold out, hoping that Congress will let us alone. If there is no change next spring in prices, we will have to throw up the business, for 5 or 6 cents for wool and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for sheep will not pay the expenses. We all agree that we cannot raise wool on this coast for less than last year's prices, 12 cents to 14 cents per pound, unless we have free trade prices in all commodities and free trade wages. All wool-growers of both parties here condemn free wool. We think it will ruin our business to bring in foreign wools, for until our business to bring in foreign wools, for until our business to bring in foreign wools, for until

years of the Seymour (182) Woollen Mills—"an eight-set (all-wool) woollen mill"—and also a wool-grower of thirty years' experience, writes under date of November 21: "When, in October, 1892, I tried to buy 109 sheep and lambs to stock one of my

ness this year as compared with last year is very striking. The Botany Worsted Mills, of Passalc, N. J., bought our wool in 1892, paying therefor prices that meant 16 cents per pound at our shipping point on the Utah and Northern Raifroad in Idaho. This year Fred Kuhn, buyer for these same mills, offered 8 cents per pound for the same wools, and declared them superior to last year's clip, and stated that his only reason for so bearing down the price this year was a fear of the removal of the wool tariff. Last year we sold to Swift & Co., of Chicago, 4,000 head of choice wether lambs, delivered at the railroad in Idaho at \$2174, per head, a very good figure, as the stock was choice. This year we were offered \$1.25 per head for the same stuff. Last year we were offered \$3.25 per head for prime large yearling wethers; this year we are offered \$1.50 for better stock. Last year we sold and bought mixed bands of ewes and lambs at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head; now they are worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head. Such a reversal of conditions has been disastrous."

Linder date of November 29, John Paw, of Salem, Ohlo, writes: "On account of this threatened and pledged legislation, manufacturers have bought what domestic wool has been sold of the 1893 clip at an average price of 10 cents per pound less than in 1992. Ohio wool brought in 1892 from 25 to 30 cents per pound; this year the same wool brought from 16 to 22 cents per pound. This price is for brook-washed wool of medium quality, and with free wool three will be a further decline in price."

PRICES REDUCED MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. time I have succeeded in working my herd up to about 15,000 head. My sheep I regarded twelve about 15,000 head. My sheep I regarded twelve months ago as worth 25 per head, and I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could have sold them at that price, but I could not could get of wool and segregates about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price them. My annual clip of wool now aggregates about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price them. My annual clip of wool now aggregates about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price them. My annual clip of wool now aggregates about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price them. My annual clip of wool now aggregates about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price the sold in the portent the need of placing a higher duty.

The best offer I have been about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price them. My annual clip of wool now aggregates about 60,000 pounds. I sold my old price the sold in the price been able to get so far is 84 cents per pound. Thus you can see what prospective free trade, y

From twenty-nine other States and Territories besides those mentioned have come protests from wool-growers bearing testimony as strong as that which has been quoted. It has been accompanied by other testimony equally strong, showing that sheep-owners everywhere, frightened by the pros-Mr. Hegart, of Beaver Canon, Idaho, writes: "The normal consumption of mutton in the Chicago maragainst other provisions as well as against the bill itself.

In placing wool on the free list, the majority has disregarded and treated with cool contempt not only the appeals and protests of the flock-owners, whose interests are placed in jeopardy, but the opinions of an overwhelming majority of the woollen manufacturers of the United States, in spite of the assertion of Mr. Latzko, the Austrian woollen manufacturer, to the contrary. Even the American

mittee says:
"The farmers understand that the present we market, demoralized and university of the co "The farmers understand that the present wool market, demoralized and unprecedented as it is, is not yet down to a free-wool basis. Consequently there has been a rush to get out of the business before the bottom is reached. Sheep have been sent to the shambles faster than the markets could absorb them. From all sections of the United States where there has been any considerable pursuit of sheep husbandry come reports that fattening for the market is now practically universal. Authentic instances have come to the knowledge of the minority where the number of sheep in certain counties in Ohio, Michigan and other States has been reduced one-half, and the market reports indicate that for the country at large the increase in the number slaughtered has been over 100 per cent. The losses pet to come have been and will be the more cruel and the harder to bear because they have been so widely distributed among men of small means accustomed to rely upon the proceeds from their flocks for the ready cash required for their harvesting expenses."

The minority calls attention to the high cost of

facturing industry and made cruel and relentless war upon the health, the comfort and the productive energy of the American people."

This is the curt answer which the majority of the committee returns to the appeals of a million American citizens who are engaged in the wool growing industry and were the owners of 6,273,553 sheep when the blight of a Democratic free trade victory fell upon them. It is not an argument, but a baid assertion; not only unsupported by facts but refuted by a multitude of witnesses whose written and personal testimony has been laid before members of the committee.

THE MINORITY'S ARRAY OF FACTS.

The minority had dealt with this subject in a different manner, and has submitted unanswerable arguments, backed by an impregnable array of facts in support of the proposition that "nothing short of the destruction of this important industry can be counted on as the consequence of placing both wool and mutton on the free list." The minority shows that "during the past year, owing to the impending threat of free wool and radical reductions in the duttes on woollen goods, the prices was required for their there flocks for the ready cash required for their there flocks for the reduction to the high cost of them minority calls attention to the high cost of framporities to the Atlantic seaboard, as Compared with the cost from the distant Western States and Territories to the Atlantic seaboard, as Compared with the cost from the distant Western States and Territories to the Atlantic seaboard, as Compared with the cost from the distant Western States, and says: "The moment wool becomes free the growers of wool beyond the Mussissippl River would be excluded from our Atlantic manufacturing towns by this difference in freight rates, even if the cost of growins by this difference in the same markets, and says: "The moment wool becomes free the growers of wool becomes free t

AN ENORMOUS LOSS TO PARMERS.

After a patient and thorough investigation and fair consideration of all the facts, the minority of the committee concludes that: "Whatever of sheep husbandry will remain in this country under free wool will be a purely mutton industry, of which wool will be a purely mutton industry, of which wool will be a by product. The splendid flocks which thirty years of adequate protection have developed will disappear. This great industry, from which have annually come 200,000,000 pounds of American wool for the clothing of American people, will be turned over to foreign nations waiting to supersede us. The \$00,000,000 to \$20,000,000 which has annually accrued to our farmers because of it will go henceforth to others, and one of the most valuable diversifications of our arricultural industry will have been permanently lost."

This conclusion does not essentially differ from that reached by an eminent "tariff reformer," whom Chairman Wilson probably holds in higher esteem as an authority on economic subjects than he does Mr. Eurrows, of Michigan, who, it is understood, prepared the review of the proposed schedule of wool and woollens in behalf of the minority of the committee. In the October number of "The Quarterly Journal of Economics," Professor F. W. Taussig discusses the duties on wool and makes two important admissions. After a patient and thorough investigation and

most 50 per cent caused by prospective free trade.
Our sheep, which sold one year ago for \$1 to \$1 per head, this year are selling for only \$2 to \$2 5 per head, Should wool be placed on the free list, we must take London prices and compete with all foreign wools of same grade, with all the advantages of growing as above stated to our disadvantage."

SHEEP-RAISERS ALMOST PANIC-STRICKEN,
The testimony of prominent wool-growers in the State of Washington is also cited as follows; "We have only 100,000 sheep in this county, but in four or five counties south of us in Eastern Oregon, there are over 1,000,000 sheep. We are now just getting returns from our wool shipped to Eastern markets last spring, which brought only 4 to 7 cents at home. Our freights to Boston are 2 cents per pound, so we cannot compete with Australian wool, with ocean freights at one-half cent per pound, Last year the price of our sheep was \$2.50 to \$2; at present the price is only \$1 to \$1 25 per head, and the sheep men are almost panic-stricken, their certified in the process of the sheep men are almost panic-stricken, their certified in the process of the sheep men are almost panic-stricken, their receipting the probably holds in higher esterms with only \$2.50 to \$2.

here condemn free wool. We think it will ruin our business to bring in foreign wools, for until this year the price in Australia was only about one-half the price in the United States. We deny the assertion of some demagogues that we cannot raise good wool in the United States, for we have all the variety of soil and climate, and the finest breeds of sheep. We export fine rams from Vermont to Australia."

Louis Schenck, manager during the last twenty Louis Schenck, manager during the last twenty of the Seymour (Ind.) Woollen Mills—"an George A, Harkness,

tried to buy 100 sheep and lambs to stock one of my farms. I could not buy good ewes at less than \$5 a head; I bought them this year in October at \$2.5. As our production of wooliens is mostly sold to Western farmers, we experienced a large decreased in demand for it on account of their lessened ability to buy our wares because of the decreased price they are getting for their wool. We admit that we are getting wool cheaper under prospective tariff reduction, and will for a year or-two probably, should the tariff be materially reduced; but as the demestic clips would be greatly lessened, we would become to a great extent dependent on foreign supplies, which are generally manipulated by a few importing houses in the East, who would, in the nature of thinks, take advantage of our necessity. Here is an extract from the testimony of Frank J. Hegart, an Idaho wool-grower, who owns 2,000 sheep: "The contrast between our personal busi-



MAYOR SCHIEREN OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

HE MAKES A SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HAMILTON CLUB-MANY RE-FORMS TO BE INTRODUCED.

About two hundred members of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, sat down to their annual dinner last evening, on the anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. The special guests were Mayor Schleren and his cabinet, and District-Attorney George S. Graham, of Philadelphia. Among those present were Joshua M. Van Cott. Dr. Truman J. Backus, Albert G. McDonald, Frank Squier, L. R. Welles, Willis L. Ogden, ex-Congressman Wallace, John Winslow, R. R. Appleton, Postmaster Sullivan, George B. Forrester, Dr. Z. T. Emery, F. W. Wurster, Alexander E. Orr, William Ziegler, Alden S. Swan Frederic W. Hinrichs, Colonel J. N. Partridge, Charles A. Moore, George L. Nichols, Henry Hentz, C. C. Dike, A. F. White, Dr. A. C. Perkins, Jackson Wallace, F. H. Cary, S. B. Chitten-. General A. C. Barnes, John Arbuckle, George M. Olcott and E. M. Grout.

James McKeen presided. In his introductory remarks he paid high compliment to Mayor Schieren and his associates in the reform administration. Mayor Schieren referred to an interesting book that might be called "From the Emigrant Ship to the Mayoralty," and said it was such men as Hamilton who made this possible. He also referred to the work of Judge Gaynor that made the result at the polls last fall possible "The tremendous majority of 33,000 votes at the

late election characterizes the result as more of an uprising of the people than the victory of a party. Party lines have been obliterated in a desire for good government. Brooklyn's model charter makes it possible to obtain immediate control of almost all departments of our city govcontrol of almost all departments of our chy government and the reform administration can at ence begin its work. My cabinet had to be non-partisan, although composed of partisan men. Your president was one of the leaders in securing the result last fall. He harmonized the independent the result last fall. He harmonized the Inde-pendent elements and united them. He was heartily supported by the members of this club. Our motto will be 'Honesty, Efficiency and Economy.' The Police and Fire Departments will be non-partisan and there will be no more politi-cal 'pull' in the Board of Education. The petty terrorism practised by some of the police and the disobedience of election laws will receive prompt and sure punishment. The interests of the people will be guarded by every head of department. By rigid economy we hope to lessen the burden By rigid economy we hope to lessen the burden of taxation."

Mayor Schleren was repeatedly interrupted by

Mayor Schleren was repeatedly interrupted by applause as he spoke.
District-Attorney Graham was called upon to give "The Charge to the New Administration." He said the eyes of the whole country were upon Brooklyn. As Caesar had met his Brutus and Charles I his Cromwell, so McLaughlin had met his Schleren. (Applause.)
Speeches were also made by Corporation Counsel McDonald, Police Commissioner Welles and other members of the new cabinet.

DEATH OF MAJOR WILLIAM V. PORTER.

Major William V. Porter died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, No. 173 West Seventyafter an illness of ten days. He was Waiworth, and who served a part of one term in Congress. The family moved to New-York in 1853, living in Fourteenth-st., where the family home continued to be until Major Porter moved

uptown fifteen years ago.

Mr. Porter received a collegiate education, and

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY'S BUSINESS, At the annual meeting of the H. B. Claffin Company, at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, the following officers were elected; John Claffin, president; Edward E. Eames, Daniel Robinson and Horace J. Fairchild, vice-presidents; Dexter M. Force, treasurer; George E. Armstrong, secretary; Charles W. Gould, counsel. The old Roard of Directors was rejelected. The report presented says that the year just closed was the most disastrous in the last twenty years. The net earnings of the company fell off half a million dollars, and the surplus was reduced 220,009. The sales fell off 31 per cent in July, August and September, and there has been only a slight improvement since then. At the annual meeting of the H. B. Claffin Com-

RUSSELL SAGE'S PERSONAL TAXES.

It was said yesterday that the Tax Commissioners had assessed Russell Sage for personal property worth \$60,000. Edward P. Baker, president erty worth \$600,000. Edward P. Baker, president of the Board, said that Mr. Sage had visited him to secure a reduction. Mr. Sage yesterday said that he did not wish to discuss the subject. "I have taken no action," he declared, "to have the assessment reduced, and there is plenty of time in which to do so up to April 30. It is very hard in the present condition of affairs to say what a man is worth and what his income is. There has been a tremendous shrinkage in values, as well as income from properties. I want to be sure that there is no mistake, that is all, especially when so much is said about Tammany Hail methods nowadays. But the whole thing isn't worth talking about."

The managers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions held a meeting at their offices in the Metropolitan Building, No. 1 Madison-ave, yesterday. They took vigorous action to protest against any action of Congress making further sectarian appropriations for Indiad education. They also discussed plans to resist any efforts for the division of the public school funds on sectarian lines in any of the States.

The League is making preparations to urge the approaching Constitutional Convention in this State to put in the Constitution a provision which will prohibit all sectarian appropriations by the Legislature, by counties or by municipalities.

BENEFIT MATINEE FOR DAY NURSERIES. A special matines will be given at the Empire Theatre-next Tuesday for the benefit of the day nurseries which care for poor children while their mothers are away from home at work. Mr. Frohman's stock company will present a one-act comedy entitled "Four-in-Hand." Farmer." and a one-act comedy entitled "Four-in-Hand." Miss Kitty Cheatham will sing, and Mr. de Koven will personally conduct a new orchestral composition of his own. Miss Lancaster will give an exhibition of her art; Miss Elsie de Wolfe will appear in hir specialty, and others will take part. Tickets may be obtained from the officers of the nurseries or at the theatre.

beautifully fectioned with floral degrations. Welter R. Rogers led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves leaves led the march, the music being furnished by Emessage leaves leaves

RUPTURE No Pay until Cured WE REFER YOU TO 4,000 PATIENT NO OPERATION.

THE O. E. MILLER CO.
Incorporated Capital & Surplus. \$1,000,000
Offices in all large cities of U. S. NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 2 EAST 30TH ST.

> THE Hires' ROOT BEER HOME A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delictous Temper-ance lieverage.

FINE GUNS,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC Largest and most complete stock.



315 BROADWAY. CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY

HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

Will hold its first service for this season at Zion's and St. Timothy Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-ave., on the after-neon of Jan. 17, at 3:30, and evening, Jan. 18, at 8:15, Subscriptions entitling the holder to 16 tickets for \$15. Subscriptions entitling the holder to 16 tickets for \$16 Can be had by applying to HENRY LEWIS MORRIS, See'y, 16 Exchange Place.

MISS BARROWCLIFF VISITED BY A COUSIN.

SHE SAYS THAT NO ONE SPOKE TO HER OR MO-LESTED HER ON THE DAY OF THE

SUPPOSED ASSAULT. Miss Barrowcliff's friends brought the Jersey City police and hospital authorities to terms yesterday by threatening habeas corpus proceedings. As a consequence Miss Gertrude Dexter, her cousin, was admitted to see the young woman in company with two women reporters and Warden Osborne. Miss Barrowelfif recognized her cousin, and took her to task for not coming to see her sooner. Then Miss bexter asked her how she got hurt and she answered that she did not know, as she got sost that night. She could not tell what street she passed through after leaving Mrs. Smith's house. She thought it was the street Mrs. Hill lived in, but

she thought it was the street Mrs. Hill lived in, but she did not know its name. She said she was alone, that no one spoke to her, that no one molested her, and that no one did her any injury.

Then Warlen Osborne, who has known her since she was a child, asked her if she knew him. She looked at him a moment and then replied: "Yes, you are Doctor, Doctor—On! yes, you are Dr. Varick," Here Dr. Varick stepped forward and said: "May, don't you know Mr. Osborne." "Yes," she replied, "where is he?" Then, as Warden Osborne moved away, she added: "Why, there he is near the door."

Dr. Varick would allow no further tests to be made. He said that the patient's mind was still clouded and that her statements could not be depended on. Police Superintendent Smith said there was nothing new in the case, so far as he was concerned.

Miss Dexter does not believe in the new police theory that Miss Barrowelliff fell off the embankment on Van Wagenen-ave. She considers this an impossibility. A story was circulated yesterday that Miss Barrowelliff was secretly married three months ago to a young man in Brooklyn. The statement is made on the authority of a young woman, said to be a friend of Miss Barrowelliff. The police say they have been placed in possession of no information leading to the belief that Miss Barrowelliff is married, and Miss Barrowelliffs friends do not put any credence in the story.

TO HAVE NO WINE AT THE DINNER

ONE JERSEYMAN WHO DID NOT KNOW WHAT APPLEJACK WAS.

Westfield, N. J., will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the organization of the town on January 27. The programme includes a dinner. This part of the celebration is in charge of W. G. Peckham, J. H. Vail and Charles B. Peddle. The committee was celebration is in charge of W. G. Peckham, J. H. Vall and Charles B. Peddie. The committee was visited by a delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who asked them to exclude wine from the menu. When this became known many persons urred the committee to ignore the request of the women. The controversy grew warm and threatened to break up the entire celebration. Numerous conferences were held. One minister, whose knowledge of liquors was limited, proposed that wine be excluded from the dinner and applejack substituted. This met with the hearty approval of the advocates of wine. The anti-wine forces rose in solid opposition. The minister was dumbfounded. He looked about and asked what had so suddenly brought him enemies among his former friends and what had so caused friends to become enemies so quickly. Somebody told him that applejack was far worse than wine. The minister said he was opposed to the use of slang, but had used what he thought was the slang phrase for sweet cider.

The controversy was settled yesterday. One of the Banquet Committee was discussing the question with the Rev. N. W. Caldwell. He said that if the clerayman would sell twenty tickets for the dinner without wine there would be no further talk of wine. The minister offered to take twenty tickets on the spot, but the committeeman insisted that twenty individuals should come to him and buy tickets. The twenty tickets were bought, and there will be no wine at the dianer. Mr. Peddia has declined to have any further hand in the affair, and says the show can go on without him. There may be two dinners.

BUDD DOBLE MARRIED IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 11.-The nuptials of Miss Hortense M. MacDonald and Budd Doble were solemnized this afternoon. The couple left this evening for New-York, and will make a tour of Europe. Mr. Doble is one of the best-known horsemen in America. ____

CLEAR AND COLD WEATHER FOR TO DAY. The fog that hung over the harbor yesterday morning caused a little delay to harbor vessels, and lerryboats were compelled to proceed cautiously in order to avoid accidents. The numidity that prevailed in the citr was intense at times, often leaching 100 per cent. This made times decidedly sticky and unpleasant. The maximum temperature was 45 degrees, at 3:30 p. m., and the minimum, 28 decrees, at 6 o'clock. The weather to-day

The Bachelor Circle of the German Liedvikrans held its tenth annual ball last night, at Liedevikranz Hall. Pifty-eighth-st., near Lexington-ave. The dancing beran at half-past 10 with a grand march, in which ever 100 couples took part. The ante-rooms and grand hall were beautifully fee-comed with floral decorations. Welter B. Rogers ted the march, the music before furnished by Ernes.